

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

BY GARDNER & SMITH.

BAXTER SPRINGS, - KANSAS.

CURRENT COMMENT.

At the recent Ashburnham library sale in London the famous Maszarin, or Gutenberg Bible, on vellum, fetched \$20,000.

Southern papers are boasting of the great tide of immigration which is flowing to their region from different parts of the north.

Paper shoes are being fitted on the German cavalry horses, as they are lighter and more durable than the ordinary horseshoe.

Gov. ATKINSON, of Georgia, recently made Miss Butt a colonel, and Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, soon after conferred the same title on Miss Ely.

A special feature in this year's German grand maneuvers, a French military journal says, will be supplied by war dogs, which have been most admirably trained for seeking the wounded and carrying dispatches.

The presbytery of New York passed a resolution the other day discouraging the practice of holding funerals and burying the dead on Sundays, it being, in the view of the members, a violation of the Sabbath day.

A company has been organized at Boston to build a bicycle railroad connecting Boston with Fall River. The estimated cost of the road is \$2,000,000. Work on the railroad, which is to be an elevated affair, will begin in August.

Mr. LIPSON, the man who was able to give \$125,000 to the princess of Wales for providing substantial meals for the poor in commemoration of the queen's jubilee, is an Irishman and was born in Glasgow. He has also an interest in a Chicago packing house.

In Kennebunk, Me., the custom house receipts for the last fiscal year were \$2.50, and the amount paid out for maintaining the district was \$500. In other words, it cost \$240 to collect \$5. In Rock Island, Ill., it also cost last year \$235 to collect \$1 in revenue.

There are more English-speaking people in the United States than in all the rest of the world combined, the latest figures being as follows: United States, 75,000,000; United Kingdom, 40,000,000; Canada, 5,000,000; Australia and New Zealand, 5,000,000; in Asia, Africa and elsewhere, 5,000,000—total, 125,000,000.

The Railway Age reports that only 622 miles of track have been laid in the United States during the first half of 1897. This is less than the corresponding period of any year since 1875, with the exception of 1894, when only 525 miles of track had been laid up to July 1. In 26 of the states and territories no track has been laid this year.

The recent announcement at New York that there was a slump of 25 per cent in the price of bicycles, led to the corresponding period of any year since 1875, with the exception of 1894, when only 525 miles of track had been laid up to July 1. In 26 of the states and territories no track has been laid this year.

The New York post office department is prepared to put a box at the door of every house whose owner is willing to pay. There will be a compartment for the receipt of mail to be sent, to which only the proprietor will possess a key, and another for delivery, a key to which will be in the sole possession of the carrier. With each box there will be an envelope, belonging to the department, on which orders for stamps and postal cards may be indicated, observing which the carrier will leave the stamps or cards or both in the envelope in the box.

A new and scientific method of recording speech has been invented. The writing is obtained by means of an ingenious instrument called the labiograph, or lip writer. It is a French invention. One instrument is now in the possession of Dr. Arthur McDonald, of the bureau of education in Washington, who is making experiments with it. Each box of the labiograph does not record letters, but the sounds of which a word is composed. Anyone can satisfy himself that the lines are readable by comparing the same words spoken by different persons.

The sad fact that suicide and education increase at the same rate, Appleton's Popular Science Monthly says, is generally admitted. Civilization does not free humanity from grief, disaster and disappointment, but wherever civilization is highest the struggle for existence is fiercest. There was a time in Roman history when suicide was almost epidemic. It was when the great republic had reached its acme of civilization. It is probable that the proportion of suicides due to mental derangements is increasing, but how rapidly can never be exactly determined.

Over 20,000,000 packages of vegetable, field and flower seed have been distributed by the department of agriculture during the past spring. Over 1,000,000 of these packages were flower seed and nearly 200,000 field seed, the balance being a great variety of vegetables. The amount of seeds distributed was sufficient to plant an area of 355 square miles, or about six times the size of the District of Columbia. It was said that seed men all over the country were complaining that they do not make sales to farmers because they are getting all the seed they want free from the federal department.

Tax Nebraska commissioner of labor recently received 100 replies to the questions: "Does farming pay?" and "What legislation do you think necessary to relieve the condition of the farmer?" Seventy-one farmers were of the opinion that farming does not pay; 31 said it does in connection with grain farming; four said it pays as well as anything else, and the remaining four were unable to say whether it pays or not. Suggestions as to legislation are for anti-trust laws, bimetallic, lower freight rates, government ownership of railroads, a sales tax and a duty on farm products.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

July—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THOMAS E. WATSON, in a signed editorial in the issue of the people's party paper at Atlanta, Ga., on the 1st charges that the fusionists have entered into a compact to deliver the populist vote to the democrats in 1900, and that the \$1,500, recently contributed to the populist fund by Mr. Bryan out of the proceeds of his book sales, was the first installment of the purchase money.

It was semi-officially announced on the 3d that the president will send a special message to congress soon recommending the creation of a currency commission to consider a revision of the monetary system of the United States.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has changed the title of the bureau of statistics of the state department to that of "bureau of foreign commerce" to prevent the confusion which now exists owing to the fact that there are no less than three bureaus known as statistical bureaus.

THE national conference of the people's party commenced at Nashville, Tenn., on the 5th, about 400 delegates being present. The anti-fusion sentiment was reported as being strong.

INDEPENDENCE day was celebrated by Tammany hall at New York in its usual fashion, the wigwag capacity being taxed. Ex-President Cleveland and William J. Bryan sent letters of regret at not being present.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY's mother, while walking across the porch at the home at Canton, O., on the 5th, slipped and fell, cutting her forehead on the doorstep so badly that a doctor had to sew it up.

THE national conference of the middle-of-the-road populists at Nashville, Tenn., on the 5th, adopted a lengthy address to the people, declaring against fusion, reaffirming the platform of the people's party, especially the initiative and referendum, and calling upon all to join in the contest it is waging. A plan for reorganizing the party was also adopted.

THE little town of Lowry, Minn., was obliterated by a cyclone on the 6th and several people were killed and many others injured.

TWO strike orders were obeyed by from 10,000 to 15,000 men in the Pittsburgh, Pa., district and the great struggle for a uniform mining rate was inaugurated.

FOUR people were fatally hurt and 18 or 20 others seriously injured in a collision between street cars at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 6th.

By the explosion of the boiler of a thrashing engine on the farm of W. A. Allen, near Hartsville, Tenn., nine people were instantly killed and five badly injured.

CHRISTIAN NOLLY shot and killed Nancy Hill near Hamburg, Ark., because Mrs. Hill would not desist from whipping her child. The Nolly woman has killed three men, two of whom were her husbands. She is under arrest.

THE other night a party of men applied the torch to a Mormon church in Fairfield county, S. C., and burned it to the ground, the feeling being high against the Mormons.

BARNUM, Minn., was recently destroyed by a tornado and flood and the village president sent a telegram to the governor of the state for aid to rebuild the place, every bridge and sidewalk being destroyed and many houses damaged.

A DIABROTIC fire swept over the principal business portion of Batesville, Ark., entailing a loss of \$50,000. Six men were also reported in a critical condition from the conflagration. Firecrackers were supposed to be the cause.

While Robert Moore, Charles Beatty and James Carroll were digging a well at Winnipeg, Man., they struck a vein of natural gas, and were suffocated.

In Chicago on the 4th there were over a score of prostrations from the heat and three persons lost their lives. It was estimated that 100 persons were overcome by the heat at Cincinnati on the 4th and 13 deaths were reported.

There were five deaths from the intense heat at Louisville, Ky., on the 4th.

JOHN COX was sentenced by Judge Hunt at Colorado Springs, Col., to hang for killing James Daley. Cox will probably be the last man to receive a death sentence in Colorado, as capital punishment has been abolished in that state since the commission of his crime.

A NUMBER of boys were swimming in the river at the foot of Perry street, St. Louis, on the 5th. One boy sank and a man plunged after him. He got hold of the boy, but before they could reach the shore both were drowned.

EMMA OCHSNER, a ten-year-old girl threw her hand across an electric light guy wire while watching a funeral procession pass at Joliet, Ill., and was instantly killed. Her father was horribly burned in an effort to rescue her.

A GENERAL strike of miners of the United Mine Workers of America in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Illinois has been ordered for July 4 by the national executive board, whose headquarters are in Columbus, O., and also by the district presidents.

A FIRE occurred at the lumber yard of the J. W. Merrill Lumber Co. at Kansas City, Mo., on the night of the 4th, causing a loss of about \$30,000, covered by insurance. It was caused either by boys shooting firecrackers or tramps.

While a revival was recently in progress at the church at Grassy Plains, N. Y., Julius Whitehead, aged 13, and other youthful unbelievers, attended to make sport. Julius began to sneeze artificially, and after a pupil rebuked sneezed the harder, but when he tried to stop he could not, and physicians said that he was liable to sneeze himself to death.

MINERS' STRIKE.

The Strikers Score an Advantage in the Pittsburgh District.

WORKING MINERS MADE TO STOP.

The Men at Dillonville Made to Go Out on Strike—The Railroads Are Beginning to Seize Coal for Their Own Use.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 8.—Forty-eight hours after the inauguration of the great coal miners' strike a comparison of statements from both sides engaged in the contest shows favorable results for the diggers. Discounting the operators' opinions, there seems no question that the workmen have scored a decided advantage in this district, and it is believed that as Pittsburgh goes so goes the country. Conservative estimates place the number of miners now striking in this district from 16,000 to 18,000 men, an increase of about 5,000 over Tuesday's record. This leaves but from 3,000 to 5,000 men still working. The key to the entire situation from present appearances lies in the success or defeat of the strikers in securing the co-operation of the men now working for the New York & Cleveland Coal Co. Without these men the strike can hardly succeed, because they will be able, in a measure, to supply the demand long enough to tide over the present embarrassment.

Patrick Dolan, president of the Pittsburgh district miners, is confident that before the present week closes he will have succeeded in getting all of these men to join the ranks of the strikers, and when this result is effected the battle will be practically won. The operators are just as confident of success as the miners are, and last night issued a statement claiming a large accession of men in different parts of the district and a heavier shipping list than usual. One thing slightly in favor of the operators is the freeing of navigation in the Monongahela river, which went into effect yesterday. Ten million bushels of coal which have been stocked in the pools above here awaiting this event will be brought to this harbor at once and be available for the present demand.

Notwithstanding the advantages claimed for the operators, the consensus of opinion appears to be in favor of the miners, inasmuch as the operators can only hope for temporary relief with their present facilities, and the miners' officials seem to be in a fair way to effectually cripple even these, by constantly adding to their number from the ranks of those remaining at work.

Reports received from the river mines in the Pittsburgh district indicate that there was almost a total suspension of works in the pits yesterday and that the strike so far as the river miners is considered is general.

WORKING MINERS MADE TO STOP. WHEELING, W. Va., July 8.—Yesterday morning, armed with pickhandles and clubs, the striking Wheeling & Lake Erie miners at Long Run, over the river, proceeded to Dillonville, a short distance away, on the same road, and forced the working miners at the latter place to come out on strike. The deputy United States marshals from Cincinnati had not yet arrived. At Wheeling Creek, opposite Wheeling, in Ohio, the miners' union met yesterday afternoon and decided to go on a strike in obedience to the request of the United Mine Workers. Back of Bellaire, on the Baltimore & Ohio, two railroad mines are working at the rate demanded by the miners, 60 cents, but the striking miners elsewhere are determined that the men shall not work at these mines until the strike is settled. There may be trouble at these two points.

COAL FAMINE IS ON. CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—The railroads have already begun to seize coal for their own use, no matter to whom it is consigned. Whole trains are sent out to railroad yards and unloaded, regardless of who the coal is destined for. The confiscation began slightly at the first talk of the miners' strike, and is now becoming general. Nearly every manufacturing establishment in this city has been the loser by this, and with some of them the situation is so serious that the closing of the works will soon be necessary.

A Resolution Reported Authorizing President McKinley to Bring Spain to Time. WASHINGTON, July 8.—The senate committee on foreign relations yesterday, through Senator Lodge, reported a resolution authorizing the president to "take such measures as he may deem necessary to obtain indemnity for the Spanish government for the wrongs and injuries suffered by August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu, two naturalized American citizens, by reason of their wrongful arrest by Cuban authorities at Santiago de Cuba in the year 1895." The resolution further authorizes the president "to employ such means and exercise such power as may be necessary." The resolution is considered by members of the committee as important, and is construed as another intimation from the committee that force should, if necessary, be used in protecting Americans in Cuba.

His Condition Precarious. WASHINGTON, July 8.—The condition of Senator Harris was precarious last night. During the heat of the afternoon there were fears that in his delicate condition, he would not rally again, but as the atmosphere became cooler the senator regained partially what he had lost during the day. Owing to Mr. Harris' extreme weakness, his proposed removal to a nearby mountain resort has been dismissed as out of the question.

At the meeting of the Society of Elks at Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday, New Orleans was selected as the next meeting place of the Elks.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOME. If iodine has dropped on white cloth, wash in ammonia water before the garment has been sent to the laundry. Add ammonia until the iodine disappears.

Berries should be cultivated often; it warms the soil in spring. Even light rains can then penetrate the soil, and the moisture will be retained for use in summer time.

Spirits of ammonia will cause most acid stains to disappear. It is said to restore the color when the latter has been lost by lemon juice, ether, fruit juice and hydrochloric acid.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

In the senate on the 1st the finance committee suffered several unexpected reverses during the progress of the tariff bill, being defeated on three important votes. Cotton brought was placed on the free list by a vote of 30 to 23, and cotton ties also by a vote of 29 to 22. The duty on white pine lumber was reduced from \$2 to \$1 per 100, by a vote of 32 to 21. The paragraph relating to the personal effects of persons arriving in the United States was modified so that the effects taken abroad may be brought back without limit of effects acquired abroad and admissible free are to be limited to \$100. In the house Mr. Settle (Ky.) denounced the practice of adjourning every three days. Mr. Knowles (S. D.) rose to a question of privilege and denied the report that he had stated that populists had accepted \$1,500 from the proceeds of Mr. Bryan's book with the understanding that nothing should be done to prevent fusion in 1900. The house then adjourned until the 5th.

In the senate on the 3d reciprocity and retaliation were the two phases of the tariff bill that occupied the attention of the senators. Senator Chandler (N. H.) said he would vote for the retaliatory clause with extreme reluctance but he did not see how the clause could be avoided if the vote 33 to 19 and the retaliatory clause was agreed by a vote of 33 to 19 and the reciprocity clause was taken up by a vote of 33 to 19.

When the tariff bill was taken up in the senate on the 3d Senator Allison (Ia.) presented three new amendments, one of them providing for a bounty of one-quarter of a cent per pound on best quality of beans grown in the United States from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1903. After some debate the subject went over temporarily and the senate completed the first reading of the bill, the house section prohibiting the entry of all country made goods being agreed to and many other house administrative provisions restored. The house was not in session.

This stamp amendment to the tariff bill, placing a tax on bonds, stocks, etc., was agreed to in the senate on the 5th with little opposition and without the formality of a vote. In the case of state, county and municipal bonds and the stocks and bonds of building associations. An effort by Senator Mills (Tex.) to set back looked on the free list was defeated. The house adjourned until the 7th without transacting any business.

The senate agreed on the 6th to take a final vote on the tariff bill on the following day. Speeches by the tariff bill were made after one o'clock in the afternoon. When the announcement was made by the vice president that the agreement had been perfected there was a general exchange of congratulations among the senators. The tariff bill was then taken up and debated at length. Senator Allen (Neb.) afterwards again offered the amendment of one-fourth cent bounty on best sugar, but it was tabled. The house was not in session.

THREE HAPPY MURDERERS. Gov. Stephens Makes a Departure from the Usual Customs on Holidays. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 7.—The usual Fourth of July observance at the penitentiary occurred yesterday. The prisoners were given the freedom of the yard and each one was allowed to draw \$2 from the prison bank. The warden gave the prisoners a special dinner. Gov. Stephens made a speech at the penitentiary yesterday morning and presented pardons to three convicts. It has been the custom to pardon two prisoners each Fourth of July. Gov. Stephens announced it was his intention to pardon three instead of two convicts on Thanksgiving and Christmas days and to make yesterday's number a precedent in the granting of pardons on holidays during his administration. The men pardoned were Michael Gilmore, who has served since 1881, for murder committed in St. Louis, for which he was sentenced to 30 years; Thomas H. Butler, who came to the penitentiary August 31, 1884, from Christian county, for 50 years for murder, and Sam Cook, who was sentenced to hang for murder in Washington county, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in 1885.

FIGHTING RESUMED. Turkish Troops Capture Kalabaka After a Sharp Struggle. ATHENS, July 7.—The Turkish troops, after a sharp fight with the inhabitants, have occupied the village of Kalabaka, in North Thessaly. Kalabaka, although within the territory occupied by the Turkish troops, was under Greek administration. The attack was made last Thursday by a body of Turks and Albanians, 2,000 strong. The inhabitants fought desperately, killing many of the Turks, but were finally overpowered. Most of them fled to the mountains. The others have probably been massacred or taken prisoners. The Turks, after pillaging the town, destroyed it.

The Seal Trouble. WASHINGTON, July 6.—President McKinley has sent a dispatch to the marquis of Salisbury, the British premier and secretary of state, for foreign affairs, showing the efforts made by the United States and Great Britain to carry out the terms of the Paris award, and in which it is claimed that this country has lived up to the terms of the findings of that tribunal and the insinuation is made that England has been guilty of bad faith.

The Sparring Exhibition Prohibited. NEW YORK, July 7.—The exhibition sparring bout between Robert Fitzsimmons and John L. Sullivan, scheduled for yesterday afternoon at Audubon park, Brooklyn, did not take place. Martin Julian announced to a large crowd of spectators that the police had forbidden the contest, and that therefore the principals had concluded to withdraw rather than violate the law.

England Still Annexing. LONDON, July 7.—A special from Sydney, N. S. W., says that the British warship Walrus, which has hoisted the Union Jack on Russell, Bellona and St. Paul islands, belonging to the Solomon group.

Forty-seven People Were Killed. DULUTH, Minn., July 8.—Forty-seven people are now known to have been killed in the tornadoes and cloudbursts in this section of Minnesota Tuesday and yesterday. The storm was general, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage with any degree of certainty. The tornado, which was central near Glenwood, was the worst that ever struck this state.

One of the Doolin Gang Caught. OTTUMWA, Ia., July 8.—James H. Black, said to be one of the Doolin gang, was captured near here yesterday. He will be taken back to Guthrie, Ok., where the gang broke jail.

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THE BILL PASSED.

The Tariff Measure Gets Through the Senate by 38 to 28.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FINAL VOTE.

The House Meets and Adjourns Until Tomorrow—Opinions Expressed as to When an Agreement May Be Expected on the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—By the decisive vote of 38 to 28, the tariff bill was passed in the senate shortly before five o'clock yesterday. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels. By four o'clock the senators began manifesting their impatience by calls of "Vote, vote," and soon thereafter the last amendment was disposed of and the final vote began. There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged, and then, at 4:55 o'clock, the vice president arose and announced the passage of the bill, yeas 38, nays 28. There was no demonstration, but a few scattered hand claps were given as the crowds disappeared. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Clark, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Jones of Nevada, Lodge, McMillan, McHenry, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Prichard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—38.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Harris of Kansas, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Withall and White—28.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 33 republicans, 3 silver republicans, Jones of Nevada and Mantle, and 1 democrat, McHenry. Total, 38. The negative vote was cast by 25 democrats, 3 populists, Harris of Kansas and Turner, and 1 silver republican, Cannon. Total, 28. Eight republicans were paired for the bill and 8 democrats against it. The senators present and not voting were: Populists, 5, viz., Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart; silver republicans, 2, viz., Teller and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas and White were named as conferees on the part of the senate.

The house yesterday, by 134 to 101, adjourned until tomorrow. Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, sought to pass the Cuban belligerency resolution under suspension of the rules, but the speaker blandly ignored him and recognized Mr. Dingley to move an adjournment.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE CONFERENCE. WASHINGTON, July 8.—The first meeting of the conferees on the tariff bill will be held to-day, as soon after representatives of the house are named as it is possible for them to assemble. The minority in the house will make no opposition to the republican programme of sending the tariff bill to conference at once. Both the democrats and populists see that nothing can be gained by the interposition of factious opposition. No definite arrangement has yet been made as to the time to be allowed for debate when the bill is reported back from conference, but little difficulty is anticipated on this point. As to the length of the conference there is a difference of opinion among the house conferees.

Chairman Dingley, speaking of the conference on the McKinley bill, said it lasted two weeks and there were not as many vital points of difference between the two houses then as there are now. Gen. Grosvenor, on the other hand, predicts that the bill will be a law a week from Saturday if the bill goes into conference to-day.

The rumor about yesterday to the effect that the house managers had agreed to accept the bill as it passed the senate and thus avoid all possible delay is pronounced absolutely without foundation. After the bill has been in conference 24 hours and the republicans have had an opportunity to go over their differences and ascertain the temper of each side with regard to the main points in controversy, it will be much easier to prognosticate the time which will be required to reach a final agreement. Probably the most difficult problem the conferees will have to solve will be the sugar schedule. The house conference will make a strong stand for the house schedule, which they claim has been received with favor by the republican press and the republican press of the country generally. On the subject of hides, the house conferees are disposed to yield, but not to the full extent of the duty imposed by the senate. The senate fixes the duty of 20 per cent, ad valorem. Some of the members of the house talk of a compromise at ten per cent. A compromise on wool rates also appears probable.

Fourth-Class Postmasters. WASHINGTON, July 8.—Among yesterday's fourth-class post office appointments were the following: Kansas—Marvin. Phillips county. Ptoebe Bell. Missouri—Republic. Greene county. E. Hays: Richardson, Pulaski county. E. Cowan: Gasconade county. W. Judeman: Warren, Benton county. N. Potts.

Forty-seven People Were Killed. DULUTH, Minn., July 8.—Forty-seven people are now known to have been killed in the tornadoes and cloudbursts in this section of Minnesota Tuesday and yesterday. The storm was general, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage with any degree of certainty. The tornado, which was central near Glenwood, was the worst that ever struck this state.

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